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**STAVELEY
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
**MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH**

FOR THE YEAR
1972

By
DAVID P. ADAMS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.
Medical Officer of Health

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STAVELEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council—Councillor Mrs. S. A. Jervis

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman—Councillor F. A. Madin

Members as at 31st December, 1972

Councillor H. Commons
Councillor W. E. Edwards
Councillor E. Fairs
Councillor I. Hodgson
Councillor Mrs. S. A. Jervis
Councillor J. R. Huckle
Councillor S. Meakin
Councillor F. Roddy
Councillor V. H. Schofield
Councillor J. Sedgwick
Councillor J. Smith
Councillor W. Smith, J.P.
Councillor G. W. Stevenson
Councillor I. O. H. Thorneycroft
Councillor C. C. Weighill
Councillor J. Wickins, M.B.E., J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health:

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Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

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Additional Public Health Inspector:

P. BRADSHAW, Dip. P.H.I.E.B.

Chief Clerk:

Mr. C. H. CROOK

Clerk/Typist:

Mrs. S. M. STONE

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I herewith present the Annual Report on the health of the Urban District for the year 1972. The birth rate at 13·1 per 1,000 population showed a decrease from the rate of 16·2 in 1971. In absolute terms this is a decrease of 56 births from 287 to 231 for 1972.

The death rate at 13·1 per 1,000 population has decreased from the rate of 13·99 for 1971. The actual number of deaths in the district was 231, 125 male and 106 female, a decrease of 16 from 1971. It is a most unusual coincidence that the number of births should equal the number of deaths. The commonest causes of death were ischaemic heart disease (51) cerebrovascular disease (24) bronchitis (16) and pneumonia (21). Cancer caused 51 deaths, 14 from cancer of the lung. Hence, approximately one quarter of all cancer deaths were due to cancer of the lung.

On April 1st, 1974, the provisions of the Local Government Act 1972 come into force, whereby this Council will join with the Borough of Chesterfield and Parish of Brimington to form the Chesterfield District Council. The Council's functions will change and the office of Medical Officer of Health will cease to exist. Local Authority medical staff will be transferred to the reorganised National Health Service.

Staveley Urban District was formed in 1935 from part of the Chesterfield Rural District and so will have existed as a separate entity for only 39 years. This illustrates the manner in which Local Government is constantly changing in order to improve its services to the public.

My thanks are due to the Council members and my colleagues on the staff for their help and co-operation throughout the year. I should especially like to thank the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. A. Murray for his support during the period I have been Medical Officer of Health.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

DAVID P. ADAMS,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	6,504
Population (estimated mid-year) .. .	17,550
Number of Inhabited houses and caravans ..	6,172
Rateable value at 31st March, 1972 .. .	£753,366
Product of 1p rate	£7,280

LIVE BIRTHS				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate				104	102	206
Illegitimate				9	16	25
Total				113	118	231

Rate per 1,000 population 13.13

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births 10.82

Standardised Birth Rate (Comparability Factor 1.07) 14.05

STILL BIRTHS

Legitimate	3	—	3
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total	3	—	3

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births 12.82

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS

Live Births	107	102	209
Still Births	9	16	25
Total	116	118	234

INFANT DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR

Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	—	1	1
Total	2	2	4

INFANT MORTALITY RATE

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births 14.56

Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births 40.00

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births .. 17.31

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE

(under 4 weeks of age)

Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total	1	1	2

Total deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births 8.65

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

RATE (under 1 week of age)

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total	1	1	2

Total deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births 8.65

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE

Still births and deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 total live and still births 21.36

MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)

Number of deaths .. .. .	..	..	Nil
Rate per 1,000 live and still births .. ..	..	..	Nil

DEATHS	Male	Female	Total
Deaths Registered	125	106	231
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population .. ..	..	13.13	
Standardised Death Rate (Comparability Factor 1.08)		14.18	
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate		1.18	

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE STAVELEY URBAN DISTRICT

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System (Late Effects)	—	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	1	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm – Stomach	5	—	5
Malignant Neoplasm – Intestine	7	1	8
Malignant Neoplasm – Larynx	2	—	2
Malignant Neoplasm – Lung Bronchus ..	12	2	14
Malignant Neoplasm – Breast	—	5	5
Malignant Neoplasm – Uterus	—	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm – Prostate	2	—	2
Other Malignant Neoplasms	7	5	12
Diabetes Mellitus	—	4	4
Other Endocrine etc. diseases	—	1	1
Anaemias	1	—	1
Mental Disorders	2	1	3
Other Diseases of Nervous System	1	6	7
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	—	2	2
Hypertensive Disease	3	3	6
Ischaemic Heart Disease	30	21	51
Other Forms of Heart Disease	7	3	10
Cerebrovascular Disease	10	14	24
Other Diseases of Circulatory System ..	3	7	10
Pneumonia	8	13	21
Bronchitis and Emphysema	12	4	16
Astlima	—	1	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ..	2	1	3
Other Diseases of Digestive System	2	1	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	—	1
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System ..	1	—	1
Congenital Anomalies	1	—	1
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc.	1	—	1
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	—	1	1
Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions ..	—	1	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	—	3
All other accidents	—	4	4
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	1	1	2
All other External Causes	—	1	1
	125	106	231

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

Age Group	Males	Females	Total
Under 4 weeks	1	1	2
4 weeks and under 1 year	1	1	2
1-4 years	—	—	—
5-14 years	—	2	2
15-24 years.. .. .	4	—	4
25-34 years.. .. .	3	1	4
35-44 years.. .. .	1	2	3
45-54 years.. .. .	16	6	22
55-64 years.. .. .	28	10	38
65-74 years.. .. .	38	28	66
75 years and over	33	55	88
	125	106	231

COMPARATIVE TABLES

Year	Population	Birth Rate per 1000 population	Death Rate per 1000 population	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births
1935	17,500	10.20	6.28	27.77
1936	17,110	13.56	10.05	81.89
1937	16,970	15.67	10.54	48.87
1938	16,960	15.44	11.49	57.27
1939	16,890	15.45	9.23	58.18
1940	16,350	16.75	11.13	76.65
1941	16,350	17.48	8.58	44.21
1942	16,190	21.62	9.62	29.98
1943	16,140	18.58	11.09	67.96
1944	16,470	22.52	8.92	40.42
1945	16,700	19.34	8.68	58.82
1946	17,260	18.71	9.73	49.53
1947	17,480	20.93	8.98	19.12
1948	17,580	18.09	10.35	56.60
1949	17,670	17.26	9.05	22.95
1950	17,960	15.25	9.74	18.24
1951	17,890	15.93	10.62	38.59
1952	18,010	14.21	8.66	46.87
1953	17,940	14.43	7.47	19.30
1954	17,950	13.98	10.14	31.90
1955	17,490	14.40	9.26	47.60
1956	17,510	14.79	9.76	23.16
1957	17,530	17.45	10.95	32.68
1958	17,510	17.93	11.42	28.66
1959	17,420	16.53	9.30	24.30
1960	17,480	17.16	9.32	20.00
1961	18,080	17.53	10.29	22.08
1962	18,200	17.47	10.82	28.30
1963	18,280	19.58	10.45	11.17
1964	18,450	18.97	9.81	28.57
1965	18,510	16.48	9.18	29.51
1966	18,570	16.15	12.22	30.00
1967	18,480	15.47	8.28	17.48
1968	18,540	16.18	12.35	33.30
1969	18,480	15.58	12.07	17.36
1970	18,430	15.08	11.80	21.58
1971	17,670	16.26	13.99	15.68
1972	17,550	13.13	13.13	14.56

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The chief industries in the area are coal mining, iron and chemical manufacturing. The manufacture of chemicals is expanding whilst there is a decline in the other processes on the works which dominates the town. With such a concentration of industry the environment is affected to a substantial degree.

The newly created Industrial Estate at Speedwell and Duke Street is making encouraging progress.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Midwives and Nursing in the Home

These are under the supervision of the Derbyshire County Council.

Laboratory Facilities

Bacteriological work is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Sheffield. Chemical analyses are carried out by the Public Analyst at Sheffield. The service of the Public Analyst of Derbyshire County Council is also available.

Hospitals

The majority of patients from the urban area are catered for by the Chesterfield Royal Hospital and Scarsdale Hospital. Lodge Moor Hospital deals with infectious diseases and maternity cases are received at Ashgate or at the maternity wards of Scarsdale Hospital.

Treatment Centre, Poolsbrook

The Treatment Centre at Poolsbrook is operated by six adjoining Local Authorities for the treatment of Scabies and Head Lice. During the year 34 cases were treated at the Centre, 12 of which were from this Urban District.

ELDERLY CITIZENS WELFARE

The activities of the local Voluntary Committees still continue and successfully brighten the lives of the elderly people living in their neighbourhoods. The provision of rest rooms by the Council is highly commendable and reflects a sympathetic understanding of the needs of these people.

There are now eight specially built rest rooms for the elderly citizens throughout the Urban District and the Council also makes a financial Grant to each Management Committee each year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 & 1951 (Sec. 47)

Several persons were kept under observation during the year and attempts made to assist in their problems. Statutory action was not required.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Measles was troublesome again, 92 cases being notified during the year. In 1971 there were 117 cases, and I would remind parents that children can now be immunised against this illness.

Immunisation and Vaccination

The Derbyshire County Council has supplied the information given below:—

			Primary	Booster
Rubella	..	..	83	2
Triple..	..	..	161	60
Diphtheria/Tetanus..			13	249
Diphtheria	..	..	—	4
Tetanus	..	..	2	27
Poliomyelitis..	..	..	173	278
Measles	..	..	174	8
Smallpox	..	..	3	—

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Disease	Total No. Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital
Acute encephalitis	—	—
Acute meningitis	1	1
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—
Anthrax	—	—
Cholera	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary) ..	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—
Infective jaundice	13	3
Leprosy	—	—
Leptospirosis	—	—
Malaria	—	—
Measles	92	2
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—
Paratyphoid fever	—	—
Plague	—	—
Relapsing fever	—	—
Scarlet fever	14	—
Smallpox	—	—
Tetanus	—	—
Tuberculosis	2	1
Typhoid fever	—	—
Typhus fever	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—
Yellow fever	—	—

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Cases Treated			Vision Unim- paired	Vision Impaired	Blindness	Deaths
Notified	At Home	In Hosp.				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED 1963-1972

Year	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Cases
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
1963	2	2	4	—	—	—	4
1964	3	1	4	—	1	1	5
1965	1	1	2	—	2	2	4
1966	1	1	2	—	—	—	2
1967	2	1	3	—	—	—	3
1968	1	2	3	—	—	—	3
1969	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
1970	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
1971	3	1	4	—	—	—	4
1972	2	—	2	—	—	—	2

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES ACCORDING TO AGE GROUP

DISEASE	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	TOTAL
Acute encephalitis	1
Acute meningitis	1
Acute poliomyelitis
Anthrax
Cholera
Diphtheria
Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)
Food poisoning
Infective jaundice	13
Leprosy
Leptospirosis
Malaria
Measles	2	13	5	20	15	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92
Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Paratyphoid fever
Plague
Relapsing fever
Scarlet fever	1	..	..	3	2	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Smallpox
Tetanus
Tuberculosis:
Pulmonary	2	2
Non-Pulmonary
Typhoid fever
Typhus fever
Whooping cough
Yellow fever

SEASONAL INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

DISEASE	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTAL
Acute encephalitis	1
Acute meningitis
Acute poliomyelitis
Anthrax
Cholera
Diphtheria
Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)
Food poisoning
Infective jaundice
Leptosy
Leptospirosis
Malaria
Measles
Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Paratyphoid fever
Plague
Relapsing fever
Scarlet fever
Smallpox
Tetanus
Tuberculosis:
Pulmonary
Non-Pulmonary	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Typhoid fever
Typhus fever
Whooping cough
Yellow fever

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND
CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT

for the year ended 31st December, 1972

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee:

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you a report on the sanitary circumstances of the district for the year 1972. It is anticipated that this will be the last report which can be submitted in this form in respect of a full year's activities before the Council amalgamate with the Borough of Chesterfield and the Parish of Brimington in the reorganisation of Local Government.

The Urban District has existed as a separate unit of Local Government since the year 1935. This is a relatively short period but nevertheless steady progress during that period has been achieved. It is interesting to note that the population of the area has remained almost static at around 17,500 during the whole period of the last 37 years, but the number of dwelling houses has increased from just over 4,000 to just over 6,000. This represents a reduction in the average number of persons occupying each house from 4·4 persons in 1935 to 3·0 persons in 1972. Statutory overcrowding is no longer a problem and this in itself has its influence on the health of the community. Having regard to the number of unfit houses that have been demolished during the same period it will be readily evident that the Council, at all times, has pursued a vigorous house building policy. The position at the present time is that there are still families on the Council's house waiting list and there are still a small number of houses considered to be unfit for human habitation.

The conditions within the dwellings today are far superior to what they were only a relatively short time ago. Privies, pails, dry ashpits, privy middens, trough and waste water closets were fairly commonplace at one time, but the number of fresh water closets provided in dwelling houses today is about double the number that there were in 1935. The introduction of the improvement grant system has enabled the provision of modern facilities such as internal W.C., bath, wash-hand basin, sink, hot and cold water supplies to make more rapid progress, and it is encouraging that people are anxious to have such amenities made readily available.

The controls exercised in the preparation and sale of food has enabled improved standards to be achieved. In the early days of the Urban District there were five private slaughter houses in existence and these have now all been discontinued. Centralised slaughtering now takes place in modern premises in Chesterfield under skilled supervision and it is notable that some diseases which were commonly found in animals, e.g. Tuberculosis, have now been virtually eradicated during the period under review.

The amount of waste materials being produced in the area is increasing both in quantity and composition. Some of the waste produced today is of a very different nature to that produced 30 years ago and this brings with it its own problems. Improvements,

however, in methods of storage and collection have been maintained. Collections by means of horse and cart have been superceded by mechanical vehicles equipped with loading devices and means for reducing air-borne pollution.

There still remains an area of environmental health which needs developing more rapidly than it has done hitherto. This relates to the elimination of pollution in the atmosphere. A start has already been made in controlling emissions of smoke, grit and dust both from industrial and domestic premises, but much remains to be done to provide clean healthy air for all to breathe. This is probably the biggest task that lies ahead, but to attain clean air with its resultant benefits in the reduction of respiratory ailments is a target well worth achieving.

Public Health work does not achieve any spectacular results overnight. It is a gradual process of achieving enhanced conditions relating to the environment in which we live, whether it be in the home, in the factory, in the shop or in the office. The vital necessities of life such as clean air, clean water, clean food, and adequate shelter are improving year by year. These need to be provided in sufficient quantities and have adequate qualities so that the community we serve may enjoy life to its fullest capacity.

The information contained in the ensuing pages of this Report is related to work carried out during the year 1972. It is indicative of the wide range of fields of activity covered by your Public Health Inspectors.

May I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Council for making it possible to make progress in improving the life and well being of the people of this district. My thanks are also due to all the staff who have been employed by this Council over the years for their help, assistance and encouragement at all times.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
A. MURRAY,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING

Inspection of Dwelling Houses

1.	(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	395
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	505
2.	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	46
3.	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	48
4.	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or their officers	18

Action Under Statutory Powers

1. Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act 1957:

(a)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(b)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice:—	
(i)	By owners	—
(ii)	By Local Authority in default of owners ..	—
2.	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(a)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil
(b)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:—	
(i)	By owners	—
(ii)	By Local Authority in default of owners ..	—
3.	Proceedings under Sections 16, 17 (i) of the Housing Act 1957:	
(a)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
(b)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	3
(c)	Number of dwelling houses demolished by informal action	Nil
(d)	Number of families displaced	Nil
(e)	Number of persons displaced	Nil
(f)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings were given not to use for human habitation	Nil
(g)	Number of dwelling houses made fit after undertakings	—
4.	Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act 1957:	
(a)	Number of parts of buildings or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ..	Nil
(b)	Number of parts of buildings or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit ..	Nil
5.	Proceedings under Part III of the Housing Act 1957:	
(a)	Number of Clearance Areas declared	2
(b)	Total number of houses in such areas	12
(c)	Number of Clearance Orders confirmed	Nil
(d)	Number of Compulsory Purchase Orders confirmed ..	2
(e)	Number of houses demolished	51
(f)	Number of families displaced	27
(g)	Number of persons displaced	52

A Compulsory Purchase Order was made in respect of the 7 houses in the No. 36 Netherthorpe Clearance Area, and a Clearance Order made in respect of the 5 houses included in the No. 37 Red House Cottages Clearance Area. Both Orders await confirmation at the end of the year.

Two Orders made during 1971 were confirmed this year and include Renshaw's Row (12 houses) and Gregory's Row (18 houses). The occupiers of these houses are now being rehoused.

The houses demolished during the year were included in Areas made in previous years and include the following:—

Hartington Cottages ..	47
Woodthorpe	4

Housing Act, 1957, Part IV—Overcrowding

During the year no cases of Statutory overcrowding were discovered.

Housing Act, 1969—Qualification Certificates

Applications for Qualification Certificates were determined as follows:—

Full Certificates issued	72
Provisional Certificates issued ..	6
Applications refused	40
Under consideration	21

Before applications are considered by the Council the tenant is given the opportunity of making representations regarding the state of the house. In considering the application the Council must take into consideration the observations of the tenant and be satisfied that the house is provided with all the standard amenities; that it is in a good state of repair having regard to its age, character and locality, and that it is in all other respects fit for human habitation.

Improvement Grants

Applications for Standard Grants totalled 9 for the provision of the following amenities:—

Bath	4
Wash-hand Basin	4
Hot water supply to 2 points ..	—
Hot water supply to 3 points ..	4
Internal water closet	9
Sink	1

All Grants were approved and the work completed in respect of 7 houses by the end of the year.

During the year 46 applications were received for Improvement Grants and in using its discretionary powers the Council approved 38 Grants totalling £15,012. The remaining applications were under consideration at the end of the year. One application was refused and one withdrawn by the applicant.

An application for conversion of two cottages into one house subject to a Building Preservation Order was submitted to the Department of the Environment for authority to make Grant in excess of the Statutory maximum.

The maximum Statutory Grant of £1,000 was approved in respect of the conversion of two cottages at Woodthorpe into one house.

The availability of Grants does encourage owners to modernise their properties but this is restricted to 50% of the approved expenditure whereas in neighbouring local authorities 75% Grants are available and this leads to some misunderstanding and incomprehension by the public. Building contractors appear to be attracted to the areas where the bigger Grants are available and this creates difficulties for owners in this area to obtain the services of such contractors.

Works of improvement now includes alteration and enlargement and such repairs and replacements as are either incidental to some other improvement or needed for the purpose of making the other improvement fully effective. Grant for repairs and replacement is restricted to not more than one half of the approved expenses. The attraction of Grants towards such repair and replacement works has increased the number of enquiries and applications for Grants and

affords the Department of an opportunity to encourage that the whole of the house is improved at the same time.

The Council is to be commended for the energetic way in which it has produced a policy of improving dwelling houses and also at the same time improving the amenities surrounding the houses. This has been done by the declaration of general improvement areas the effect of which is to upgrade both the house and its surroundings thereby extending the life of such properties by many years. Four such areas have now been declared as follows:—

Area	Date of Declaration	No. of Dwellings at Date of Declaration	
		Private	Council
Lowgates	26.10.71	230	1
Poolsbrook	26.10.71	401	—
Middlecroft	21.12.71	167	696
Barrow Hill	21.3.72	204	239

The work involved in the survey, liaison with the public, and implementation of all aspects of improvement work is very substantial and accordingly the Council has engaged consultants to implement the Lowgates, Poolsbrook and Barrow Hill areas. The Council's own officers are undertaking the work involved in the Middlecroft area. Public participation is a very vital part in achieving success and meetings have been held whereby the co-operation of the tenants, owners and all public services is sought. Progress is being made in all areas to achieve the desired results but it may be some little while before any estimation can be made as to the success or otherwise of the endeavour.

Since the dates of declaration of the areas, the Council has purchased from the National Coal Board 112 houses at Lowgates and the houses in the village of Poolsbrook. The early indications are that house improvement work makes more rapid progress where it is owned by the Council rather than in areas where houses are in private ownership. The number of properties which are owner occupied is on the increase and it is readily observed that people are anxious to provide for themselves modern amenities in a satisfactory and comfortable dwelling house. Owner occupiers are anxious to take advantage of the improvement grant system and every assistance is given to them in preparing suitable schemes. To have to rely upon owners of houses does mean that some houses get improved and others lag behind. If owners cannot be persuaded to take advantage of improvement grants then the areas will be left in an incomplete state of improvement.

Caravan Sites

One privately owned caravan site at Riverdale Park, Bent Lane, Staveley containing 76 caravans continues to operate satisfactorily. The majority of caravans have their own drainage, water supply and electricity fitted into them. Central toilet blocks, firefighting appliances, standpipes, telephone, street lighting and recreational facilities are also provided.

Two other licences are operative in respect of single caravans for residential purposes.

There have been occasions when unauthorised stationing of caravans has occurred on private sites in the district. These caravans are occupied by itinerant traders. They cause nuisance and noise to nearby residents and the sites are left littered by waste material when they move on. The only satisfactory solution to this problem is the provision of suitable sites to which these travellers can be directed.

Infectious Diseases

Particulars will be found in the Medical Officer's Report of the number of cases of infectious diseases which were notified during the year.

It is encouraging to note that there have been no cases of food poisoning notified.

Filthy and Verminous Premises

The incidence of vermin found in houses is negligible, but there are still a number of houses which are in an unsatisfactory state of cleanliness. In one neighbourhood where there are several families in need of supervision, progress is being made in improving the environmental conditions and efforts are being made to secure the improvement of houses by the provision of modern amenities at the same time. With the upgrading of the houses and the surrounding areas it is hoped that this will encourage occupiers to maintain their houses to acceptable standards.

Meat Inspection

There are no licensed slaughterhouses within the Urban District. Meat traders operating in the area obtain their supplies from the Chesterfield and Sheffield Districts.

Inspection of Other Foods

A quantity of ice cream was surrendered as being unfit for human consumption following a breakdown in electricity supplies to a refrigerator.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970

Trade	Total	Number Complying with Reg. 18	Number to which Reg. 21 applies	Number Complying with Reg. 21
Butchers	7	7	7	6
Works Canteens	6	6	6	6
Fried Fish Shops	7	7	7	7
Grocer and General	42	40	38	37
Grocer and Off Licence	5	5	5	5
Licensed Premises	16	16	16	16
Mineral water manufacturers	1	1	1	1
School canteens	12	12	12	12
Cooked meats	1	1	1	1
Fishmongers	1	1	1	1
Greengrocers	4	4	4	4
Chemists	2	2	2	2
Confectionery	1	1	1	1
Sweets	7	7	7	7
Frozen Foods	1	1	1	1

Ice Cream Premises

The total number of registrations operative under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is as follows:—

Manufacture and Sale	..	..	Nil
Sale only	..	..	35

Brucellosis

Brucellosis is a disease in man caused by drinking untreated milk from a herd infected by the organism *brucella abortus*. This disease is difficult to diagnose from the symptoms, and the present intention by the sampling procedure, is to eradicate animals from a herd where they are found to excrete the organism.

The only producer/retailer who offered raw milk for sale in the Urban District ceased production in March 1972, but continued retailing pasteurised milk. As far as is known there is now no raw milk being sold in any part of the Urban District.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Investigations were carried out relating to four complaints regarding the condition of food.

In one case a small beetle was found in a packet of cereals. Having regard to the length of time which had elapsed from the date of packing the food and the time of opening for use it seemed evident that the beetle had hatched within the packet during this period.

The three other cases all referred to mould growths on food, i.e. bread cakes, fish paste and jelly. No legal action was instituted in any case, but extensive enquiries were undertaken to establish the cause of the mould. The manufacturers were contacted in every case and efforts have been undertaken to prevent a recurrence of this trouble wherever possible.

Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles

The number of stallholders selling foodstuffs from the Market is now four. Specially equipped stalls are provided for the sale of foodstuffs to comply with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations. In addition washing facilities consisting of wash-hand basins, sinks and hot and cold water supply are provided within the market area for the use of stall-holders.

Delivery vehicles operating throughout the district are subject to inspection under the Regulations and generally conditions are found to be satisfactory.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no common lodging houses in the District.

Animal Boarding Establishments

There are no licensed establishments for the boarding of animals within the district.

Places of Entertainment

Inspections have been made of the sanitary accommodation provided at the Bingo Hall. Conditions are generally satisfactory.

Hairdressers and Barbers

Under the provisions of the Derbyshire County Council Act 1954, a total of 18 Hairdressers are registered.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

The two licences to keep a Pet Shop were renewed during the year. One of the licences relates to a stall on the market.

Shops Act, 1950

Visits have been paid to various shops regarding health provisions, keeping of required records and notices, and the closing of shops at regulation hours.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

TABLE A Registrations	Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Registrations and General Inspections	Offices	1	21	9
	Retail Shops	—	60	36
	Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	4	—
	Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	—	5	3
	Fuel storage depots ..	—	1	1
	TOTALS	2	91	49

TABLE B

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises 74

TABLE C	Class of Workplace	No. of persons employed
Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace	Offices	83
	Retail Shops	196
	Wholesale departments, warehouses ..	18
	Catering establishments open to the public	40
	Canteens	—
	Fuel storage depots	1
	TOTAL	338
	Total Males	101
	Total Females	237

One Examining Officer's Certificate was received in respect of an electric goods lift at a hotel which was submitted under the Hoists and Lifts Regulations 1968.

Rodent Infestation

The Rodent Control work continues with the services of a part-time operator. The work carried out during the year is indicated by the following Table:—

	Type of Property	
	Non Agricultural	Agricultural
Number of Properties in the District	7591	37
Total number of properties inspected following notifications	214	1
Number of such properties infested by:—		
(a) Rats	165	1
(b) Mice	49	—
Total number of properties inspected for rats or mice for reasons other than notification ..	29	5
Number of such properties infested by:—		
(a) Rats	—	—
(b) Mice	—	—

Water Supply

The Engineer and Manager of the Water Board submits the following information:—

The supplying authority to the area is the North Derbyshire Water Board.

- (a) (i) Treatment plants at Ogston, Barlow and Lowtown provide the source of water to the area, all supplies are chlorinated. Distribution is from covered service reservoirs. The resultant quality of supplied waters is satisfactory.
- (ii) The quantity proved adequate for normal household purposes, no restrictions being imposed.
- (b) Chemical and Bacteriological analyses are carried out in the Board's laboratories. All raw, treated and distributed waters are examined at least monthly. The number of examinations involved in 1972, being:—

Bacteriological	420
Chemical	450

Bacteriological results on treated waters have been consistent with standards laid down by the Ministry of Health. Chemical results in view of the number of water sources involved vary considerably with location, and approximate extremes of variation are:—

pH	7.0– 9.2 mg/l
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	20 –230 mg/l
Hardness (CaCO ₃)	50 –230 mg/l
Chloride (cl)	18 –125 mg/l
Fluoride (f)	0.2– 1.0 mg/l

- (c) The treated waters in the area have given rise to no concern on the grounds of plumbo solvency, and analyses on the supply water at source, in distribution and after overnight standing in lead service pipes have yielded figures within the revised acceptable lead concentration.
- (d) (i) The number of houses connected during the year was 222.
- (ii) No major schemes were undertaken in the year in this area.

- (iii) 1,297 metres of main were laid for housing developments.
- (e) Before being brought into service all newly laid mains were washed out, sterilized, and samples examined to ensure satisfactory bacteriological and physical results were obtained.
- No action was necessary in respect of any other form of post treatment contamination.
- The waters were monitored to detect any excessive amounts of radioactive substances.
- Monthly reports of current bacteriological and physical results were forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health.

Public Swimming Bath

The Parks and Cemetery Superintendent submits the following report on the public swimming bath:—

The open air swimming bath at Ringwood Park is 75ft × 30ft. and has a variable depth of 3ft. to 6ft. It is constructed in reinforced concrete, has a painted surface with blue lane markings and black scum channel. There is enclosed changing accommodation, together with showers and foot baths.

The capacity of the bath is 64,000 gallons and is filled from the town's supply. The water is heated to 72° F by a coke-fired boiler and is filtered and chlorinated. There is a complete change of water every four hours.

Bacteriological and chemical examinations of the water are taken at intervals and have been found to be satisfactory.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The Engineer and Surveyor submits the following report on the district's sewerage system and sewage disposal:—

- (a) The surface water sewer scheme within the town centre has been completed and is working satisfactorily.
- (b) The Poolsbrook foul water sewer scheme is practically completed and should be in operation within the next two months.
- (c) The renewal of sludge beds at the sewage works is proceeding as programmed.

No further schemes are urgently needed at the present time.

Public Sanitary Conveniences

The cleansing and maintaining of the Public Conveniences is vested in the Public Health Department. The following is a list of conveniences provided:—

Situation		Accommodation for females	Accommodation for males
Market Place, Staveley	..	4 W.C.'s	3 W.C.'s
			1 Urinal Stall
Private Drive, Hollingwood	..	Nil	1 Urinal Stall
Barrow Hill	.. ..	2 W.C.'s	1 W.C.
			1 Urinal Stall

All accommodation at all conveniences is available free of charge. Damage to fittings by vandals has again been a source of concern. The maintenance of high standards is most difficult to achieve due to the actions of a few irresponsible persons.

Dustbins, Privy Middens and Closet Accommodation

The undermentioned Table gives the estimated number of

sanitary conveniences provided at all types of premises in use at the end of 1972.

No. of Water Closets	..	..	6,977
No. of Pail Closets	..	..	6
No. of Privies	..	..	21
No. of Dustbins	..	..	7,151
No. of Bulk Refuse Containers..			19
No. of Ashpits	..	..	1
No. of Cesspools..	..	..	49

Scrap Metal Dealers

Four Registrations are operative under the Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964.

Noise Control

A severe nuisance arose from the commissioning of a newly constructed sulphuric acid plant on Staveley Works. A high pitched noise which came from the plant caused nuisance to many residents in the Staveley and Hartington areas of the district and immediate representations were made by the Council to the Company. The Company took immediate steps for the fitting of a silencer to their plant. In spite of the co-operative action taken by the Company the nuisance was apparent for several weeks during the time when the silencer was being manufactured and installed.

The occurrence of this nuisance highlights the need for the close scrutiny of plans at the submission stage for planning approval. It would seem apparent that insufficient thought and consideration is being given to the possible effects of operating any new plant or equipment once it has been installed. If it were possible to require applicants for planning permission to submit information upon anticipated noise emission levels at the time that they submit their applications for planning approval then a better appreciation could be given as to the suitability of such development once it has been brought into use. It must also be borne in mind that emissions of noise from several sources can together create unacceptable levels. Unless adequate control is exercised at the development stage then life will become noisier with resultant ill effects on the neighbourhood.

Atmospheric Pollution

Recordings of atmospheric pollution have continued during the year by the use of Standard Deposit Gauges and Lead Peroxide instruments. The recordings are taken in co-operation with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The Analyst's reports of this deposited matter and estimation of sulphur, together with the rainfall, are as indicated in the following Table:—

Month	Milligrammes/sq. mtr.		Average Rainfall in mm. per day	Lead Peroxide gauge reading milligrammes per 100 sq. cm. per day
	King George Playing Field	Staveley Works Canteen		
JANUARY	51.6	118.9	67.0	2.66
FEBRUARY	48.1	108.7	49.5	1.01
MARCH	87.5	197.1	71.0	1.12
APRIL	90.6	213.4	51.5	1.35
MAY	123.2	181.3	49.5	1.09
JUNE	143.5	149.3	74.0	0.79
JULY	111.1	175.4	59.5	0.73
AUGUST	85.3	125.7	59.0	0.92
SEPTEMBER	129.0	233.3	51.5	1.28
OCTOBER	78.7	201.9	14.5	1.24
NOVEMBER	41.6	99.4	61.0	1.17
DECEMBER	53.3	94.0	61.5	0.99
ANNUAL TOTAL	1043.5	1898.4	669.5	14.35
MONTHLY AVERAGE	87.0	158.2	55.8	1.19

The amount of pollution recorded at Staveley Works shows a slight reduction from the previous year and the estimation of Sulphur Dioxide shows a similar reduction. The level of pollution however still remains higher than one would wish and the most obvious improvement that could be made is for some effective measures to be instituted to reduce even further the amount of pollution emitted from the cold blast cupolas. These cupolas are already fitted with grit and dust arresting equipment and it is understood that the British Steel Corporation are endeavouring to make such additional improvements that are technically possible. The amount of fume emission is offensive to look at and detracts from the effectiveness of a smoke control area which is in existence in the Hollingwood district.

The gauge at Staveley Works Canteen has now been in existence for a considerable number of years and the amount of deposited matter has reduced from a figure of 304 tons per sq. mile during the year of 1955 to a reading of 147 tons per sq. mile during 1972. This considerable reduction has been achieved by a greater awareness of the need to protect our environment from atmospheric pollution and also the change in the manufacturing processes carried on in a very substantial works complex.

Domestic Smoke Control

The only smoke control area in operation in the Urban District is the one at Hollingwood. This area containing 833 properties continues to operate satisfactorily. The rest of the district would benefit considerably by the extending of smoke control to eventually cover the whole of the area. An environmental improvement of considerable value would be achieved and make a contribution to the well being of the community. The imposition of financial controls

has undoubtedly affected the rate at which smoke control can progress. This would be alleviated by allocating financial resources as key sector projects.

The amount of pollution recorded in an area which is wholly residential in character but not subject to smoke control has been found to be about half of the rate recorded in an industrial area. It must be remembered that smoke emission from dwelling houses is at a very low level and its effects are more readily apparent at such levels. People living within such areas are breathing polluted air which predisposes them to respiratory ailments.

Petroleum Licensing

The number of licences granted to store petroleum spirit was 18 and the quantity to be stored totalled 3,861,360 galls. Further licences were issued to store 45 tons Carbide of Calcium.

FACORIES ACT, 1961

1.—INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH

Premises (1)	Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority.. .. .	—	—	—	—
Factories not included in above in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	41	14	—	—
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority excluding outworker's premises ..	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	41	14	—	—

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	2	—	1	—

3.—OUTWORK

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council
Machining Aprons	1	—
TOTAL	1	—

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK DONE IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT DURING 1972

								Inspections and Observations made
GENERAL SANITATION	Drainage .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
	Filthy and Verminous Conditions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
	Caravan Sites .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	Places of Entertainment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Petroleum Stores .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Shops Act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
	Atmospheric Pollution .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
	Factories .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
	Rats and Mice .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	270
	Poultry and Other Animals .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	Water Supply .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
	Cesspools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
	Public Conveniences .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
	Hairdressers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
	Offices, Shops and Railway Premises .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
	Noise .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
	Swimming Baths .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
PUBLIC CLEANSING	Water Courses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
	Insect Pests .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
	Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	98
	Refuse Collection .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
	Refuse Disposal .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
	Salvage .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
	Privies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
HOUSING	Scrap Metal Dealers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	Abandoned Motor Vehicles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	91
	Accumulations of Waste .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
	Under Public Health Acts							
	No. of Houses inspected .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
	Additional visits to above houses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
	Under Housing Acts							
FOOD INSPECTION	No. of Houses inspected .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	326
	Additional visits to above houses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	87
	Improvement Grants .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	235
	Houses in Multiple Occupation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
	Qualification Certificates .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
	Bakehouses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
	Provision Merchants .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
INFECTIOUS, DISEASE	Fried Fish Shops .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	Ice Cream Premises .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	Butchers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Licensed Premises .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Preserved Food Manufacturers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Unfit Food .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
	Mineral Water Manufacturers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
INFECTIOUS, DISEASE	Greengrocers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Canteens .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Street Traders .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	Distribution of Milk .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Restaurants and Cafes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
	Market Stalls .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Milk Sampling .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
INFECTIOUS, DISEASE	Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
	Food Poisoning .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	Enquiries into Cases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
INFECTIOUS, DISEASE	Disinfections .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	—

Salvage of Waste Paper

The quantity and value of waste paper sold during the year was as follows:—

	No. of Bales	Tonnes	£	p
January ..	123	23.75	269	10
February ..	61	14.35	150	67
March ..	57	10.65	127	80
April ..	—	—	—	—
May ..	48	10.90	138	97
June ..	—	—	—	—
July ..	135	27.25	306	22
August ..	—	—	—	—
September ..	—	—	—	—
October ..	54	11.58	121	59
November ..	191	37.52	481	79
December ..	—	—	—	—
	<hr/> 669	<hr/> 136.00	<hr/> £1,596	<hr/> 14

A Karrier Bantam with Derby Type Body, 10 cu.yds. capacity is used for the special collection of salvage from commercial premises.

A Crawford Electric Baling Press is used for the baling of waste paper.

The use of trailers for the separation of waste paper during refuse collection was discontinued due to their non-acceptance by the operators.

Refuse Collection

Household refuse is stored in 3½ cu. ft. metal dustbins. A back door collection is given and organised on a once weekly collection basis. The vehicles maintained for the work of the Department are as follows:—

No. 10 Karrier	Karrier Gamecock Dual Tip	18 cu.yds.
capacity	Year 1964	
No. 11 Karrier	Karrier Gamecock Dual Tip	18 cu.yds.
capacity	Year 1965	
No. 12 Karrier	Karrier V.C.8 Muskateer	16/50 cu.yds.
capacity	Year 1971	
No. 13 Karrier	Karrier V.C.8 Muskateer	16/50 cu.yds.
capacity	Year 1972	

Under the provisions of the Transport Act the Council has nominated the Engineer and Surveyor to act as Transport Manager. He now controls the repairs and maintenance of all vehicles and this work is done in the Cleansing Depot situated on the Speedwell Industrial Estate. The Depot came into use during 1970 which provides facilities for those engaged on the baling of waste paper and the maintenance of vehicles. Excellent amenities are also provided for the employees by the provision of showers, sanitary accommodation and messroom facilities. The building is fitted with an automatic security system.

Refuse collection is a service which is a vital part of public health work. It needs to be done regularly and efficiently using the best equipment which is available. For the refuse collector it is a dirty and unattractive job and very demanding on his physical capabilities. To have good machines and decent facilities at the

Depot should be an encouragement to him to provide the best service to the public. The Council has now made available $1\frac{1}{2}$ cu.yds. bulk containers for the storage of refuse at premises where a substantial amount is produced each week. This eliminates the need to provide a substantial number of the standard type of dustbin and are particularly useful at premises where there is only a limited amount of storage space. This particularly applies in modern development and associated with shops and other business premises. One vehicle is equipped with a lifting device which enables the bulk containers to be discharged into the vehicle. The impeller screw mechanism eliminates any need for hand trimming of the refuse and provides a measure of compaction within the vehicle which enables better payloads to be achieved.

Refuse Disposal

All refuse is disposed of on land at Cemetery Lane, Staveley. A Crawler Loader machine is used for the levelling and covering of refuse.

The tip is centrally situated in the Urban District which means minimum haulage costs. The tip has now almost reached the end of its effective life as a refuse tip and no doubt future methods of disposal will have either to be geared to disposal plant in an adjoining district or to controlled tipping methods where suitable sites can be found. The availability of land suitable for reclamation by controlled tipping methods is rapidly becoming exhausted and no alternative suitable area comes readily to mind within the existing district. A joint refuse disposal scheme with some adjoining areas may be the practical solution to overcome common problems.

Civic Amenities Act, 1967

The Council has provided a central point where the public may themselves deposit refuse, other than trade refuse, free of charge. The object is to try to discourage people from dumping waste materials, including furniture, around the countryside. An increasing use is being made of this facility. Many householders are now contacting the Department and requesting that bulky items, e.g. bed mattresses, furniture, refrigerators, pianos and suchlike materials, be collected. The volume of this work is increasing. All present requests are being met and the service is being provided without any charge being made.

Action has been taken to deal with 31 abandoned motor vehicles during the year. The time taken in trying to locate the owners of vehicles can be quite substantial and protracted. Where vehicles are on private land they cannot be removed expeditiously and can therefore be a potential source of danger, particularly to children.

